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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale in Honolulu by all book and
news dealers.

In New York city a large proportion
of the people live, work and go to the
theatre at a height of 100 feet in the
air, and this number is decidedly on the
increase.

EVERY NATION

WANTS COMPANY.

No One Dares Tackle Turkey

Single Handed.

FAKE TALK OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Armenian Massacres Continue—Russia Gets

Control of Corea—Fighting in Cuba—Lead-

ville Strike Quieting Down—Tupper Scores

Governor-General—News from Foreign Lands

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The St. James Ga-

zette this afternoon publishes a dispatch

from Milan, Italy, that the Secol says the

departure of the Italian flying squadron

for the Levant is the initial step toward

forcing Turkey to grant the reforms de-

manded in the case of the Armenians,

and it is taken by Italy, supported by the

United States and Great Britain.

Secol adds that in the event of the Sul-

tan's refusal to grant the reforms he will

be deposed.

A dispatch from Rome to the St. James

Gazette says the Roma states that the

Italian ships will co-operate with those

of Great Britain and the United States.

DENIED AT WASHINGTON.

United States Will Not Meddle With

European Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—From time to

time rumors have come from European

sources to the effect that the Government

of the United States has signified an in-

tention of co-operating with one or more

of the great powers, those last mentioned

being Great Britain and Italy, to enforce

reforms in the Turkish empire and pre-

vent further attacks upon the Armenian

Christians.

To support these stories a perfectly

routine movement of two of our cruisers

has been twisted into an intended hostile

demonstration. It can now be authori-

tatively stated that it is not contemplated

nor has it been, that our Government in

the slightest degree should depart from

its time honored custom of refraining

from intervention in European affairs

further than is necessary to protect Am-

erican citizens, and even in protecting our

citizens any action taken will be abso-

lutely independent of any other power.

As was the case in the Brazilian rebel-

lion, the United States has maintained a

sufficient naval force near where Ameri-

cans reside in number to assure their

safety, but with the political aspect of

this or any other question there will be

no intervention by our Government.

STORY OF CUBAN ENGAGEMENT.

Big Fight and Good Yarn That May

Soon be Disputed.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Late reports give

official details of a serious engagement

in Havana province yesterday on a large

estate near Calabazar. A small Govern-

ment column, composed of Havana vol-

unteers, members of the Engineers' Corps

and cavalry men of the line, is alleged to

have been attacked by 500 insurgents,

commanded by Castillo and Delgado, who

repeatedly attempted to surround and

overwhelm the royal forces. The Spanish

made a gallant defense, tenaciously hold-

ing their ground and repelling successive

rebel attacks, until finally re-

inforced by volunteers who had been

hurriedly called from Arroyo Naranjo

and other nearby points. When these

arrived, by a brilliant Spanish counter-

charge, the rebels were ultimately routed

and driven from the field.

The enemy's loss is estimated at 100

killings and 200 wounded. The Spanish

lost twenty-nine volunteers killed

and three wounded, and two cavalry men

wounded. Both Castillo and Delgado were

wounded in the engagement, the former

seriously, the latter slightly.

BISMARCK'S LETTER.

Regarded by Democratic Leaders as of

Great Campaign Importance.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—The Demo-

cratic National Committee regards the

letter of Prince Bismarck, favoring bi-

metallism, as a step toward an interna-

tional agreement, and the cablegram sent

to Mr. Bryan by the International Argu-

mentary Committee at Berlin, is regarded

as the first genuine political sensation

of the campaign in favor of free silver

coinage. Members of the committee at

Chicago headquarters today said that

these documents silenced the platform

and declarations of the Republicans on

the point that the United States alone

WHAT IT COSTS TO

BE A PRESIDENT.

McKinley or Bryan Can Live Well

and Save Money.

WHAT ONE MAN MAY EARN.

Entertaining at the White House—How Differ-

ent Presidents Have Lived—Some Officials

Have Grown Rich—Water Flows Like Wine.

Perquisites to Congressman Wm. J. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Candidate

Bryan if he is elected to the Presidency

may set the example of turning back into

the Treasury a part of the \$50,000 salary

which Congress gives the President.

Theodore Roosevelt says one of Mr. Bryan's

friends told him in Mr. Bryan's

presence that he thought no man could

earn \$5,000 a year—that if he received

more than about \$1,500 a year, he came

by the excess dishonestly. Mr. Bryan

drew his \$5,000 a year regularly while he

was a member of Congress and the re-

ports do not show that he neglected any

of the perquisites of his office, such as

mileage, stationery, etc. It must be re-

membered that mileage always exceeds

less than \$25,000 a year in the practice

of law and the pursuit of literary work.

Arthur retired from the White House

with a comfortable fortune, though he

entered it a poor man. Still Arthur

spent money more lavishly than most of

the Presidents, for he had extravagant

habits which had always kept him poor.

Mr. Garfield died poor because he was in

office a very short time and the expenses

of his last illness were very great. Hayes

took fully \$100,000 to Fremont with him at

the end of his term and he was a gener-

ous entertainer while he was in the White

House, though Mrs. Hayes' insistence

that no wine should be served there

gained for him a reputation as penur-

ious. "Water flowed like wine at the

White House receptions," is a phrase

you will hear very often at the White

House receptions of today. Grant was

in the White House eight years, but dur-

ing the first four years of that time he

received only \$25,000 a year. He saved

enough of his salary to have kept him

comfortably if he had not risked his

little fortune in the firm of Grant &

Ward. Andy Johnson did not save much

of his salary, and Abraham Lincoln did

so poor that his widow had to write to

Congress to ask, for a pension, and mean-

time she sold her laces to raise money

for her living expenses.

It costs the country \$250,000 a year to

maintain the executive establishment.

In Washington's day the expenses were

not \$100,000. The President had no private

secretary and only one or two clerks as-

signed to his service from their places in

the executive departments.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

BUCKNER IN NEW YORK.

Kentucky General Says His State Will

Go Against Bryan.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—General

Buckner, the National Democratic

candidate for Vice-President, arrived

at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this after-

noon accompanied by Henry Watkins,

Graham Vreeland and Morris B. Belk-

nap. Colonel John R. Fellows was al-

so with them.

General Buckner was reluctant to

talk about political affairs. "I have

no fixed plans," he said, "and I am

freely in the hands of the National

Committee."

"How will Kentucky go?" he was

asked.

"Kentucky will go against Bryan,"

he replied.

"Does that imply that the State will

go for McKinley?"

"I am working for my own ticket

and Kentucky will go against Bryan,"

was all the General would say.

General Buckner will leave tomorrow

night after the Madison-square Garden

ratification meeting for Richmond.

MR. HILL WILL CONTROL.

New York Democrats In Hands of Gold

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BE A PRESIDENT.

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